



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



IN CHARGE OF
LAVINIA L. DOCK

ITEMS

MISS STEWART'S twenty-first anniversary at St. Bartholomew's hospital is to be celebrated next June by the Matrons' Council, with a complimentary dinner.

THE campaign of the women of England for the suffrage right is in the mind of the editor of this department the most engrossing and splendid thing that is happening on the planet. We see that a nurse was one of the last fifty who went to prison for the sake of future generations.

MISS NIGHTINGALE continues to receive belated honors from Englishmen. She has just received the Freedom of the City of London from the Lord Mayor and his Council. Is it possible they they are only beginning to realize what she has done? At this rate, the English nurses will get registration in forty-seven years. However, we cannot throw stones as our own house is partly made of glass.

The German Nurses' Journal continues the history of the modern movement in Germany. We are sorry to see that Sister Agnes has to call the members to account for carelessness in sending in their annual statistics. The presidency of a nurses' organization is a much more heavy responsibility in Germany, than here, because the government requires the most searching and exact statistics as a condition for legal rights. How strange that nurses should be so inconsiderate of the burdens of their leaders!

Epione, the wife of Asklepios, has given her name to the tastefully covered little journal—messenger of the Finnish Nurses. Alas! that we cannot read it! And yet, under the languages of Sweden and Finland in which it is printed, we can gather the gist of some of the lines—can make out, for instance, the announcement of the price of the Paris Transactions, and an article about the private nurses' home. Con-

gratulations and best wishes to our youngest press-sister, Epione. Nurses in America from the old country may subscribe through Mme. Mannerheim at the Surgical Hospital, Helsingfors.

As mentioned briefly last month, the British nurses have perfected their national body by adopting a constitution and abandoning their provisional form. They wished to enroll a membership of five thousand before completing their organization. They now have more than that number, and call themselves The National Council of Nurses for Great Britain and Ireland. This body includes Leagues (of one school), National Societies (as the Irish Nurses' Association), and general local associations (not limited to one school). Their standing committees as at present provided for are: Navy and Army Nursing, Poor Law Nursing, District Nursing, School Nursing, Private and Home Hospital Nursing, Convalescent Homes and Sanatoria, Prison Nursing, Mental Nursing, Fever Nursing, Obstetric Nursing, Hospitality, Library. The standing committees shall not be more than twelve in number. We thus see that our British sisters are prepared for work. At the first meeting of the new body permanent officers will be elected.

THE *Bulletin Professional* for February describes a modern school for training secular nurses in Brussels, the first one of its kind in that city. The regulations sound very well, and the Directress is one of the committee on admission of probationers. The course is three years, but two further years of service are required of each pupil. Their home is charming and comfortable; they are provided with uniform and receive a small allowance during the three years' training. The pupils are trained in different institutions, and are also sent (we are sorry to see) into private families. The periods of the different services are fixed by a committee on the recommendation of the Directress.

From the same journal we learn that there is also to be a bill presented to the Belgian parliament, designed to stimulate and extend better standards of teaching nurses by giving a state certificate to nurses, similar to that now given to dentists, druggists, and midwives. This is certainly very interesting. The preamble sets forth the present unintellectual status of nursing and urges state registration as an incentive. The nursing conditions of Belgium at present are just about what the doctors in New York who are leading the retrograde movement want us in this country to return to. What a pity that they cannot go to Belgium and the Belgians come over here!